Townships sixty-eight and sixty-nine, of range eighteen.
Townships sixty-eight and sixty-nine, of range nineteen.
Townships sixty-eight and sixty-nine, of range nineteen.
Townships sixty-eight and sixty-nine, of range twenty-one.
Townships sixty-eight and sixty-nine, of range twenty-one.
Townships sixty-eight and sixty-nine, of range twenty-two.
Townships seventy one, of range twenty-sixty
Townships seventy and seventy-one, of range twenty-seven.
Tewnships seventy and seventy-one, of range twenty-eight.
At the land office at IOWA CITTY, commencing on Monday
twenty-first day of January next, for the disposal of the public within the following townships, to wit:

North of the base line and used of the fifth orincinal meridi

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian

BUTTERFIELD, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Postponement of the Public Land Sales at Dubuque

Postponement of the Public Lanu base.

Notice is hereby given, that the public sales of lands ordered by proclamation of the Fresident of the United States, dated the fifteenth day of September, 1849, to be held at the land office at DUBIGUE, lowa, on the seventh and freenty-first days of January, 1850, are deciated to be postponed until further notice.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this 11th day of December, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-mine.

Z. TAYLOR.

By E. C. & G. F. DYER, Auctioneers.

By E. C. & G. F. DYER, Auctioneers.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—(in Wedinesday, December 12, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises, we shall sell that valuable improved property situated on the north-west corner of 8th and E streets, known as "The Columbian," owned and occupied by Mr. J. H. Eberbach. The house was built in 1842 (expressly for the present owner) in the most substantial manner, of selected materials, without regard to cost; and comprises all the conveniences for which it was originally intended, being well adapted for a private residence or boarding house and restaurant.

Terms: One-fourth of the purchase money cash; the balance in three equal payments of twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, with notes satisfactorily secured, bearing interest.

E. C. & G. F. DYER,

BY GREEN & TASTE C Auction

PIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the sub a scriber, living near Nottingham, Prince George county, two boys BEN and PERRY. Ben is a bright mulato; has a scar under the left eye, caused by powder; wore away a long blue coat and a ligh pair of pantaloons. He is 24 or 25 years old. Perry had on white country-cloth pantaloons and an old frock coat, and is 21 or 29 years old. will give fifty dollars reward for the two boys, wherever taken, eithe brought home or secured in jail, so that I may get them again.

Dec. 11—dlw

THE United States Hotel will be opened on Tuesday, the 11th in annt, for the reception of guests.

The hotel has been entirely renovated, furnished with entirely new furniture throughout the house, and the proprietor feels confident

I day another assortment of the above seasonable goods, to whit we would respectfully call the attention of the ladies. Also, a choice lot of French embroidered capes, collars, berthe

they dress goods, just received, and now ready for inspect WALTER HARPER & CO.'8, Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets

Dec 5-d9wif

GREEN & TASTET.

EDWARD H. FULLER,

J. THOMAS,

WALTER HARPER & CO.,

By the President:

J. BOTTERFIELD,
Dec 12 Commissioner of the General Land Office.

## IN CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

Thirty-First Congress First Session. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1849.

SENATE. The Hon. J. L. BRIGHT, of Indiana, appeared in hi

The Hon. J. L. Baight, of Indiana, appeared in his seat in the Senate this morning.
The journal having been read,
Mr. HUNTER asked leave to withdraw from the files of the Senate the petition and papers of John Mason, which were referred during the last session, and upon which no report had been made.
The leave asked was granted.
Mr. SEWARD asked and obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the Senate the petition and papers of Skelton Felton; which was agreed to.
Mr. UNDERWOOD rose, and, after referring to the great number of bills that were reported during the last session of Congress, which were never acted upon, and expressing his desire to secure action upon a certain bill before the close of the present session, desired to give notice that he would to-morrow, or on some subsequent day, ask leave of the Senate to introduce "A bill to provide for the unpaid claims of the officers and soldiers of the Virginia State and continental lines of the revolutionary army.

Mr. FOOTE. I hope that the honorable senator from Kentucky may be in order; but I certainly think that the notice which he has just given is in violation of parliamentary principle, and that it is hardly proper for him to give such notice in the present condition of Congress. But if he be right, I wish to have the same privilege accorded to me. I was under the impression that such a notice could not be introduced until the other House have organized, and informed us of that fact.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I am not very well versed in parliamentary usages, but I suppose that such a notice as I have given is strictly in order. We are organized, and informed us of that fact.

The Ourse of the continuous of the senate at owhat a member designs to introduce; and I do not know a principle which restricts the giving of such notice. The object is simply to make sorfe little movement in the business of the Senate. It is a mere notice of a desire to introduce a bill. The question is, whether the giving of such a notice is contrary to the rules of ord

proceedings—
On motion, the House proceeded with the 33d ballot for Speaker—the tellers officiating previously, Messrs. STRONG, DUER, MILLER, and HILLIARD, having taken seats at the desk. This ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 224.

Necessary to a choice, 113.

Mr. Winthrop received 101; Mr. W. J. Brown, 80;
Mr. Wilmot, 5; Mr. Boyd, 15; Mr. Gentry, 5; Mr.
Disney, 8; Mr. H. Mann, 1; Mr. H. Cobb 5; Mr. F. P.
Stanton, 1; Mr. Bayly, 1; Mr. Meade, 1; Mr. Durkee, 1.

Those who voted for Mr. Winthrop, were:

Those who voted for Mr. Winthrop, were:

Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Andrews, Ashmun, Baker, Bennett, Bokee, Bowie, Breek, Briggs, Brooks, Burrows, Chester Butler, Thomas B. Butler, Joseph P. Caldwell, Calvin, Casey, Chandler, Clark, Clingman, Cole, Conger, Conrad, Corwin, Crowell, Deberry, Dickey, Dixon, Duer, Duncan, Alexander Evans, Nathan Evans, Fowler, Freedley, Goodenow, Gou, Gould, Grinnell, Halloway, Hampton, Hay, Haymond, Hebard, Henry, Hilliard, Houston, How, Hunter, Jackson, James L. Johnson, Kerr, Daniel P. King, George G. King, James G. King, John A. King, Levin, Horace Mann, Marshall, Matteson, Mr. Gaughey, McKissock, Finis E. McLean, Meacham, Moore, Morehead, Nelson, Nes, Newell, Ogle, Otis, Oullaw, Phonix, Pitman, Putmam, Reed, Reynolds, Risley, Rockwell, Rose, Runsey, Sackott, Schenek, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Shepherd, Silvester, Spalding, Sprague, Stanly, Thaddeus Stevens, Taylor, John B. Thompson, Thurman, Underhill, Van Dyke, Vinton, Watkins, White, Williams, and Wilson.

Those who voted for Mr. Wm. J. Brown, were :

Those who voted for Mr. Wm. J. Brown, were:

Messrs. Aibertson, Ashe, Averett, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bingham, Bissell, Booth, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, Albert G. Brown, Buel, George Altred Caldwell, Cleveland, Howell Cobb, Daniel, Dimmick, Disney, Dunham, Edmundson, Fitch, Fuller, Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Green, Hackett, Hall, Hamilton, Hammaond, Haralson, Harlan, Harmanson, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Hibbard, Hosgiand, Howard, Inge, Robert W. Johnson, Kaufman, Laster Lieffeld, Job Mann, Mason, McClernand, McDonald, McDowell, McLvnahan, Robert M. McLane, McWillie, Millson, Morse, Parker, Peaslee, Peck, Phelps, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Savage, Sawtelle, Richard H. Stanton, Stetson, Strong, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, William Thompson, Venable, Walden, Waldo, Welborn, Wentworth, Whitlesey, Wildrick, and Young.

Young.

For Mr. Wilmot, Messrs. Allen, Durkee, Giddings, P. King, and Root; for Mr. Boyd, Messrs. Bocock, Burt, Colcock, Featherston, J. G. Harris, Holliday, Holmes, McQueen, Meade, Orr, Ross, Seddon, F. P. Stanton, Wallace, and Woodward; for Mr. Gentry, Messrs. Cabell, Morton, Owen, A. H. Stephens, and Toombs; for Mr. Disney, Messrs. Cable, Carter, Doty, Morris, Olds, Potter, Sweetzer, and Wood; for Mr. H. Mann, Mr. Lohn Potter, Sweetzer, and Wood; for Mr. H. Mann, Mr. Campbell; for Mr. H. Cobb, Messrs. Ewing, A. Johnson, Jones, W. R. W. Cobb, and Miller; for Mr. F. P. Stanton, Mr. Hubbard; for Mr. Bayly, Mr. McMullen; for Mr. Meade, Mr. Powell; and for Mr. Durkee, Mr. Williams

ilmot.
No choice having been effected,
The House proceeded with the 34th ballot, with the
llowing result:
Whole number of votes cast, 224.

The House proceeded with the 34th ballot, with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast, 224.

Necessary to a choice, 113.
Mr. Winthrop received 101; Mr. W. J. Brown, 84; Mr. Winthrop received 101; Mr. Gentry, 5; Mr. Disney, 7; Mr. H. Mann, 1; Mr. H. Cobb, 5; and Messars. F. P. Stanton, Bayly, Meade, and Durkee, one each. Those who changed their votes on this trial, were as follows: Messrs. Bocock, Meade, Potter, and F. P. Stanton, who voted for Mr. Wm. J. Brown.

No choice having been effected, the House proceeded with the 35th ballot, with the following result:
Whole number of votes cast, 224.

Necessary to a choice, 113.
Mr. Winthrop received 101; Mr. W. J. Brown, 88; Mr. Wilmot, 5; Mr. Boyd, 12; Mr. Morehead, 5; Mr. H. Mann, 1; Mr. Disney, 4; Mr. H. Cobb, 5; and Messrs. F. P. Stanton, Meade, and Durkee, one each. Those who changed their votes on this ballot were: Messrs. Cable, Carter, Morris, and McMullen, voting for Mr. Wm. J. Brown; and Messrs. Cabell, Morton, Owen, A. H. Stephens, and Toombs, for Mr. Morehead. No choice having been effected.

The House proceeded with the 36th ballot, with the following result:
Whole number of votes cast, 224.

Necessary to a choice, 113.
Mr. Winthrop received 101; Mr. W. J. Brown, 97; Mr. Wilmot, 5; Mr. H. Cobb, 4; Mr. F. P. Stanton, 1; Mr. Moyd, 7; Mr. H. Cobb, 4; Mr. F. P. Stanton, 1; Mr. Meade, 1; Mr. Durkee, 1; and Mr. H. Mann, 1.

On this ballot, those who changed their votes were as follows: Mr. W. R. W. Cobb voting for Mr. McDowell, and Messrs. Burt. Featherston, Orr. Ross, Woodward, Doty, Olds, Sweetzer, and Wood, for Mr. Wm. J. Brown. No choice having been effected,
The House proceeded with the 37th ballot, with the following result:
Whole number of votes cast, 224.

Necessary to a choice, 113.
Mr. Winthrop received 101; Mr. Wm. J. Brown 107; Mr. Wilmot 6; Mr. Mr. Morehead 5; Mr. H. Mann 1; Mr. Boyd 1; Mr. F. P. Stanton 1; Mr. Durkee 1; Mr. Mc. Dowell 1.

On this ballot the changes were as follows: Mr. Howe voted for Mr. Wilmot; Messrs. Colcock, J. G.

Boyd 1; Mr. F. P. Stanton 1; Mr. Durkee 1; Mr. Mc-Dowell 1.
On this ballot the changes were as follows: Mr. Howe veted for Mr. Wilmot; Messrs. Colcock, J. G. Harris, Holliday, Seddon, Wallace, Ewing, A. Johnson, Jones, Miller, and McDowell, for Mr. W. J. Brown.
No choice having been effected, the House proceeded to vote the 38th ballot, with the following result:
Whole number of votes cast, 225.
Necessary to a choice, 113.
Mr. Winthrop received 100; Mr. W. J. Brown 100; Mr. Wilmot 6; Mr. Morehead 5; Messrs. H. Mann, Boyd, Durkee, Vinton, and McDowell, one each.
Those gentlemen who changed their votes on this ballot were: Messrs. McMullen (who did not vote on the previous ballot) and Hubbard for Mr. Wm. J. Brown; and Mr. Winthrop (voting for the first time) for Mr. Vinton.

Vinton.

Mr. J. B. THOMPSON moved an adjournment; and the question on this motion having been put by tellers, it was decided in the negative—yeas 101, nays 108.

The House then proceeded with the 39th ballot, with

e following result : Whole number of votes cast, 226. Necessary to a choice, 114. Mr. Winthrop received 101 votes; Mr. Wm. J. Brown,

Boyd, Durkee, Vinton, and McDowell, one each.
Those who voted for Mr. Winthrop were:
Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Andrews, Ashmun, Baker, Bennett, Bokee, Bowie, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, Burrows, Chester Butler, Thomas B. Butler, Joseph P. Caldwell, Calvin, Campbell, Casey, Chandler, Clark, Clingman, Cole, Conger, Conrad, Corwin, Deberry, Dickey, Dixon, Duer, Duncan, Alexander Evans, Nathan Evans, Fowler, Freedley, Goodenow, Gott, Goold, Grinnell, Halloway, Hampton, Hay, Haymond, Hebard, Henry, Hilliard, Houston, Hunter, Jackson, James L. Johnson, Kerr, Daniel P. King, George G. King, John A. King, Levin, Horace Mann, Marshall, Matteson, McGaughey, McKissock, Finis E. McLean, Mescham, Moore, Morehead, Nelson, Nes, Newell, Ogle, Otis, Outlaw, Phonix, Pitman, Putnam, Reed, Reynolds, Risley, Reckwell, Rose, Rumy, Sackett, Schenick, Schermerhorn, Schoeleraft, Shepherd, Silvesier, Spalding, Sprague, Stanly, Thaddeus Stevens, Taylor, John B. Thompson, Thurman, Underhill, Van Dyke, Vinton, Watkins, White, Williams, and Wilson.
Those who voted for Mr. W. J. Brown were:
Mesers. Albertson, Ashe, Averett, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bucham, Bissell, Becock, Booth, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boydin, Boydin,

Skelion Felion; which was agreed to.

Mr. UNDERWOOD rose, and, after referring to the great number of bills that were reported during that session of Congress, which were never acted upon and expressing his desire to secure action upon a certain bill before the close of the present session, desired to give notice that lee would to-morrow or on some subsequent day, ask leave of the Senate to introduce "A bill dires of the Virginia State and continental lines of the revolutionary army."

Mr. FOOTE. I hope that the honorable senator from Kentucky may be in order; but I certainly think that the notice which hotice in the present condition of Congress. But if he be right, I wish to have the same privilege accorded to me. I was under the wind that the congranized, and informed us of that fact.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I am not very well versed in parliamentary usages, but I suppose that such a notice as I have given is strictly in order. We are organized, it think, for purposes of that sort, although as yet no committee can act upon such questions. A notice as to the introduce a bill. The question is, whether the giving of such a notice is contrary to the rules of order.

Mr. FOOTE. I do not wish to be emisunderstood. I say again, I hope it may be decided that the senator from Kentucky is in order. I was not the first of the contrary to the rules of order.

Mr. FOOTE. I do not wish to be entained from the support of the chair:

The PRESIDENT. Does the senator from the selection of the Chair:

The PRESIDENT. Does the senator from the decision of the Chair is that a notice cannot be introduced until both houses are organized, it has the contrary to the rules of order.

Mr. FOOTE. I should certainly desire to know the decision of the Chair is that a notice conting of the contrary to the notice of a desire to introduce a bill. The puestion is made to the previous days proceedings.

Mr. FOOTE. I should certainly desire to know the decision of the Chair is that a notice cannot be introduced until both houses are onti

tention to support that gentleman as long as he remained a candidate.

The withdrawal of his name, however, made it incumbent on the party of which he (Mr. T.) was a member to deliberate and consult—to look round before determining what shall be its future action upon the choice of a presiding officer. [Immoderate laughter all over the House.] He should therefore insist upon his motion to adjourn, in order to permit his friends to enjoy an opportunity for this necessary consultation and deliberation; and upon this motion he called for the yeas and nays; which having been ordered,

The question was put, and the House refused to adjourn—yeas 110, nays 114.

On the announcement of this vote, many members demanded that the roll should be called for the 40th attempt to elect a Speaker; but

manded that the roll should be called for the 40th attempt to elect a Speaker; but

Mr. STANLY moved a call of the House; and on that motion he asked for the yeas and nays.

Mr. BAYLY rose to a question of order:

Mr. MEADE here suggested that, as the roll had just been called upon the question of adjournment, and as on that call every member in Washington but five had answered to their names, those of the absentees only should now be called.

swered to their names, those of the absentees only should now be called.

Mr. EVANS, of Maryland, asked for the yeas and nays on the suggestion or proposition of the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Mrade]

The Clerk declared the question to be on taking the question upon the call of the House by yeas and nays.

Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON (interposing) called the attention of the Clerk to the fact that the motion of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. STANLY] had followed, not preceded, the repeated calls for the House to proceed with the 40th vote for a Speaker.

The Clerk appearing to acquiesce in this correction,

Mr. VAN DYKE demanded that the yeas and nays be called upon that motion.

called upon that motion.

Mr. HALL was understood to move that Mr. Wm. J.
BROWN be declared the Speaker of the 31st Congress.

Mr. SCHENCK here moved to lay the whole subject

on the table.

A MEMBER moved an adjournment.

Mr. MEADE was understood to say a few words to prove that the motion for a call of the House could not be then entertained, and to demand that the Clerk proceed to call the roll for the 40th attempt to elect a Speaker.

Speaker.
Mr. F. P. STANTON here moved an adjournment which motion being put, it was carried.

And so the House adjourned, in great confusion.

Littell's Living Age, No. 291 .- Price 12 K cents.

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1. Pontenelle on the Signs of Death—Quarterly Review.

2. There and Back Again, Chap. xvi, xviii.—Tait's Magazine.

3. Growth of the Metropolis—Spectator.

4. The Saches of the Revolutionist—Spectator.

5. The Brama of the Criminal Court—Spectator.

6. Old Bailey Ladies—Punch.

7. Canadian Amerastion—Spectator.

8. Dismissai of the French Ministry—Examiner.

9. The Reception due to Kossuth.—Waiter Savage Lander.

8 Hoav Astriclas.—The Chinese in California—Lola Mon Posyav.—To Frederika Bremer—Shakspeare Readings—Boy.

Naw Books.

11.Lovara.rion.—HMay the evening's diversion bear the magazine in the state of the second content of the second c

ing's reflection."

Washington, December 37, 1845.

Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains, indeed, the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the tumost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

Published weekly at \$6 a year, by
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Dr. Chalmers' Prelections—Spectator.
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Sporting Scenes in Nepaul—United Service Magazine.
The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, art.

Sharpe's Magazine.

7. There and Back Again, chaps. xix—xxiii—Tait's Magazine.

8. Annalists of the Restoration, Mr. Secretary Pepys—Dub nnalists of the Restoration, Mr. Sect University Magazine. Haunted House—Bentley's Miscellany. au's Austomy for Artists—Spectator.

WASHINOTON, December 27, 1000.

Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains, indeed, the exposition only of the cutrent literature of the English language; but this by its immense extent and comprehension includes a portraiture of the human mine in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS. J. Q. ADAMS.

Published weekly at \$6 a year, by
And sold by
JOSEPH SHILLINGTON.
Corner of 4% st. and Pennsylvania av., Washington. NEW MUSIC.—Just received at the old established Music

NEW MUSIC.—Just received at the old established Mus N Stationery Store, one door east of 12th street, Pennsylvan nue, the following beautiful and popular music, sold at our ust price, four cents per page.

The Ledger Polka, by James Bellak Nancy's Fancy Polka, by C. Blessner Phomiz Polka, a performed by Johnson's Brass Band at Cap Sailor's Polka, by C. Lenachow, leader of the Germania Ban The Hyacinth Polka, by Gung'l The Efin Waltz, with variations by Grobe The Manor Waltz, by T. C. McKenna Sub Rosa Waltz, by T. Renhardt Reindeer Quickstep, by Grobe The Virginia Rosebud Quickstep, by Grobe Kossuth's March, by Ezemelenyi Jeannie Gray, a ballad, by C. Muller, with beautiful vignette Leap o'er the Waves, by J. H. Hewitt Come back, day dreams, come back, by a member of the Ger Band

Come back, day dreams, come back, or a memori-band
Gentle Deeds, a beautiful ballad
Gentle Deeds, a beautiful ballad
Jeannie and Donaid, a ballad, by Hodson
Mary Bell, 6th edition, by Benkert
"Will you love me then as now?" with the answ
Il love you more!"
The Merry Sleigh Bells, arranged as a quartette
Belle of Baltimore, an Ethiopian song
Come back, Steben do do
The Virginia Rosebud, the only correct edition
Dec 12

A healthy location, containing twelve rooms, room and chamber in the back building togeths carriage-house, will be rented for the seesion of Operiod, if desired. Apply to JOHI Nov. 27—islit Corner of 18 JOHN I. JOYCE,

Can we fight hostile Tartiffs by Free Imports ! The great reduction which took place last year in the aggregate amount of our exports was triumphantly referred to the failure of the free trade principle, and was pointed at as an evidence of the truth of the protectionist doctrine. Revolutions on the continent, collapse in the colonies, and panic in India arising from the speculations and failures of 1847, all counted for nothing. All they cared for was the simple fact—"Your exports have fallen off six millions in a single year."

It is worthy of remark that for some years prior to 1842 the amount of our exports had been declining, or at the very most stationary. Take them from 1836:

Exports from the United Kingdom.—British produce and manufactures.

51,406,430 51,634,623 47,381,023

1842

1842

In 1842 the tariff was greatly modified. There was then "the beginning of the end." Increased facilities were afforded for the introduction of foreign products. As a commencement, all prohibitions were repealed. Immoderate duties were reduced. The introduction of raw materials of all kinds was facilitated. In each succeeding year, until 1846, something more was done in the same direction; until at length, in that year, acts were passed for the repeal of the corn laws, for the equalization of the sugar duties. We had then a free admission of all the raw materials of our manufactures, and all the first necessaries of life. But all this was done of our own accord. There was no reciprocity. Our acts were not contingent upon the acts of others. They adhered to their hostile tariffs. We did attempt to fight "hostile tariffs with free imports." And what has been the effect? We have now nearly seven years to compare since that policy was begun. Here is the comparison:

Exports from the United Kingdom—British Produce and Manufactures.

£47.381.023 52,279,709 58,584,292 60,111,082

58,842,377

And, in order to show what we may expect the exports of the present year to amount to, the following is a comparison of their amount for the first eight months (to the 5th of September) compared with the same period in each of the preceding four years:

Exports-January 5 to September 5. 31,633,214 39,203,392 There can, therefore, be little doubt that the exports o

There can, therefore, be fittle doubt that the exports of the present year will exceed in amount those of any fermer year whatever. But, leaving the present year out of the question, the following is the average annual amount of our exports during the six years succeeding 1842, and during the six years ending with 1842:

of our exports during the six years succeeding 1842, and during the six years ending with 1842:

\*\*EXPORTS.\*\*

Average annual amount, six years, ending 1842, £19,296,693 Average annual amount in six succeeding years, 56,742,297 In spite, then, of "hostile tariffs," we have, by means of "free imports," converted a declining, or at the most a stationary trade, into one of rapid progress; we have increased the average of our annual exports-during the six years in which we have acted upon this principle, compared with the six years immediately preceding, by about seven millions and a half annually? Can we, then, "fight hostile tariffs by free imports?"

But the country with which our trade, so far as imports are concerned, has been most affected by the changes which have taken place during the last six years, is the United States of America. The duty on cotton has been entirely repealed. The duty on provisions has been, in most cases, entirely repealed, and where it has not, it has been greatly reduced. The duty on grain has been reduced to a nominal amount. These reductions have affected the trade with the United States more than any other. But they have done nothing to meet us. We neither stipulated for nor have we received any reciprocal concession. Our imports have increased enormously from that quarter. In 1847 they were particularly large. Well, let us see what has taken place with regard to our exports to that quarter were very small in that year. But begin with 1840, and then we have the following comparison:

Exports to the United States.

	Expo	rts to the	Un	ited State	es.	**
1840						£5,283,000
1841						7,098,612
1842						3,525,807
1848						6,018,514
1844						7,938,079
1845						7,142,839
1846						6,830,460
1847						10.974,161
1848						9,564,909

1848 9,561,909

The average annual amount of our exports to the United States in the six years ending with 1842, was £5,171,773. Their annual average during the six years succeeding 1842 has been £7,910,660, thus showing an annual increase to this single market of £1,738,857.

Whether tried, then, by the general aggregate amount of our trade, or by the particular trade which has been most affected by the free commercial policy adopted since 1842, we are satisfied to abide the test of experience as to whether it is wisest to fight "hostile tariffs" by "free imports," or by exclusions and restrictions.—Economist.

The California constitution has not settled the slave agitation, as many fondly hoped it would. All parties had agreed in the opinion that a State on coming into the Union has an absolute right to decide for itself whether it will recognise or prohibit the right of property in slaves. Hence at the last session of Congress various attempts were made to get rid of the disturbing question of the power of Congress over the Territories by organizing and admitting them as States. It was thought by many that

Hence at the last session of Congress various attempts were made to get ind of the disturbing question of the power of Congress over the Territorial organization, the dispute as to the power of Congress would be got rid of, and the decision of the vexed question in respect to slavery ceded at once to the new State.

But it was obvious that if any territory remained unorganized, the causes of agitation would act be at all removed. While any ground is left uncovered by a State constitution, duly recognised, there will be field of controversy in the extension of the laws of the United States and the organization of a government. The spontaneous erection of a State government in California by the late of the new State, vast as they are, take in only a small part of the territory which the United States have purchased and must govern. All New Mexico, and half of California, including the Mormon settlements and the State of Deseret, where slavery is not prohibited, and where, too, there are said to be slaves now held as property, are left to the law of Congress, and over them the State of Deseret, where slavery is not prohibited, and where, too, there are said to be slaves now held as property, are left to the law of Congress, and over them the State of Deseret, where slavery is not prohibited, and where, too, there are said to be slaves now held as property, are left to the law of Congress, and over them the State of Deseret, where slavery is not prohibited, and where, too, there are said to be slaves now held as property, are left to the law of Congress, and over them the State of Deseret, where slavery is not prohibited, and where, too, there are said to be slaves now held as property, are left to the law of Congress or by the act of the people, either of the territory of the State. On the contrary, success in that antisate to suppose that the antisate of the state of the territory of the State. On the contrary, success in the state of t

tempt to supersede the jurisdiction of the United States and establish their own, is too vast and of too peculiar importance to be given up without question to a number of ostilers so inconsiderable in numbers, and of such uncertain interest in the State. Besides, the southern men will argue, with a great deal of reason, that the concession to so scanty, scattered, and fugitive a population of the power of fixing permanently the fundamental law in respect to slavery over an immense territory, which will not be sufficiently fitted for the purposes of State government for half a century, is a mere dishonest political device, irreconcilable with fair dealing, and not warranted by any public interest.

The slave question, therefore, will accompany the California constitution into Congress in an aggravated shape. There will be a violent struggle over it as a local question will remain for another struggle still more excited in character and distracting in consequences.

In view of this sad prospect, the only hope of the country is in the triumph of moderation over passion and prejudices, the rivival of that old spirit of fraternal devotion to the union of the States, which made this government, has preserved it thus far, and which is the lifeblood of its future existence. Factionists and ultras of all quarters must be taught, and will be taught, that there is a virtue in the great masses of the people, which, fully roused to a knowledge of danger to our librations or our Union, is mighty to calm and to save.—N. O. Cressent.

By the President of the United States.

N pursuance of law, I, ZACHARY TAYLOR, President of the United States of America, the hereby declare and make known that updite sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the state of IOWA, at the periods hereinafter designated, to will At the land office at DUBUQUE, commercing on Monday, the eventh day of January best, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned townships, to will. CITY OF WASHINGTON.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1849.

OF-VOLNEY B. PALNER is authorized to receive adverti North of the base line and seed of the fifth principal meridian. Township ninety-eight, of range three. Townships ninety-eight, ninety-seven, and ninety-eight, of rang

The Senate adjourned at an early hour yesterday They have determined to engage in no legislative action

our.
Townships ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-sight, and sinety-nine, of range five.
Townships ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-five, ninety-six, niney-seven, ninety-sight, and ninety-nine, of range six.
At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first lay of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, vizi until the House of Representatives is organized.

The House again failed to elect a Speaker. There we North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian seven more ballotings, in the progress of which Mr Townships ninety-four, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven ninety-eight, and ninety-fine, of range seven.

Townships ninety-five, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven and ninety-eight, of range eight.

Townships ninety-five, ninety-six, except the southwes quarter of section twenty-seven, the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight, and sections thirty-three and thirty-four, including the Indian agency,) and townships ninety-seven and ninety-eight, or range nine. William J. Brown ran up to 109, wanting only four votes to elect him. On the last ballot Mr. Brown received 109

It depends upon Mesers. Cobb of Alabama, Holmes of South Carolina, (who voted for Mr. Brown on Monday, but deserted him on yesterday,) and four of the free-soil democrats, to decide whether the House of Representative shall have a democratic Speaker, or not, to-day. Mr. Brown is admirably qualified to discharge the duties o the Chair.

indian agency,) and townsnip ninety-four, of range iten.
Township ninety-two and ninety-four, of range ten.
Township ninety-one, of range thirteen.
Township ninety-one and ninty-two, of range fourteen.
At the land office at FARFIELD, commencing on Monday, the
fourteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands
situated within the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

The public situation of the fifth principal meridian. We refer to the proceedings, in another column, for een. Townships sixty-seven, sixty-eight, and sixty-nine, of range seven detail of the votes for Speaker.

> The House of Representatives and the Speakership The organ of the cabinet cannot refrain from lecturing and advising the House of Representatives in relation to the course which that body shall pursue in reference to the Speakership. It again concedes the fact that the adminstration is in a minority; which implies an admission of the fact that the cabinet, including its eighth constituen element, General Taylor himself, have so conducted the affairs of the government as to incense the people, and alienate them from their support. It is an acknowledg-

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal mericana. Township seventy-six, of range twenty-seven, and seventy-eight, of range twenty-eight is, seventy-seven, and seventy-eight, of range twenty-eight. Townships seventy-seven and seventy-eight, of range twenty-nine. Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from the sales.

The offering of the above-mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed. But no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of September, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fortynine. ment of the defeat and prostration of the administration And, in view of this state of things, it whiningly appeal to the opposition for mercy. It implores them to permit the administration to indicate the Speaker, because, it al leges, it is proper that committees should be appointed who are favorable to the policy of the cabinet, in order that its measures may be introduced in the form presented by it, and that they may have a fair hearing before the Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this solice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tractical claimed, otherwise such claims will be forfetted.

J. BUTTERFIELD,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

When we reflect upon the course of the federal major ty in the last House of Representatives in this respect, this piteous appeal of its organ to the clemency of the present opposition is humbling enough to the administration. Let us see how the late democratic administration was treated by the federal majority in the last House committees, even those which were charged with direct predict when or how the organization will be completed. and personal communication with the Executive, and through which the measures of the adminical complexion of the Committees on Elections, Ways and Means, Commerce, Public Lands, Judiciary, Manufactures, Military Affairs, and Territories-all constituted with decided federal majorities, and, of course, bitterly So it was while the federal party held a majority of the last, viz: House during the administration of Mr. Tyler. Quarrelling with President Tyler because he determined honestly to carry out the principles which they knew he always professed before they elected him, they did everything in their power to embarrass and break down his admir istration. And then, as during the two last years of Mr. Polk's administration, they constituted the committees of the House of majorities opposed to the policy of the President-even those which were charged with confidential personal communication with the President and cabinet. Such was the conduct of the federal majorities during a portion of the administrations of Mr. Tyler and

BY GREEN & TASTE f. Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, 3 FINE PIANO I FORTES, &c. AT AUCTION.—On Wednesday, the 19th instant, we shall sell at the residence of Mr. C. A. Moenster, who is about to leave the city, on I street, near the corner of F street, at 10 o'clock a. m., an excellent assortment of Furniture, &c., viz:

4 mahogany and rosewood Sofas
12 do parlor hair-cloth Chairs
3 do Bureaus, dining and breakfast Tables
2 do marble-top card Tables, fine
3 fine 6 and 7 octave Piano Fortes, of fine tone
1 do gist frame Pier Glass, French plate
Maple and other Bedsteads, hair Mattresses, &c.
Feather Beds and Bedting, new Blankets, &c.
Girandoles, fine cut Glass and Crockery ware
Epieces damass Morecu for cutrains, new
Wardrobe, Washatands, large tin Safa, &c.
2 good Cooking Stores, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
With many other articles which we deem unnecessary to enumerate. Mr. Polk. And now, in view of such ultra and vindictive partisan conduct, the organ of the present federal administration comes forward and piteously entreats the opposition to permit its candidate for Speaker to be elected, in order that committees favorable to its policy may be constituted, and its measures favorably presented to the country. If the administration were not so positively weak and im-

furniture throughout the house, and the proprietor feels confiden that his efforts will not fail to please his guests. The house will be conducted entirely by the subscriber, and he hopes to merit a con-tinuance of the patronage heretofore extended to his father (the late A. Puller) and himself. appeal from the cabinet will be able to move the opposition in Congress from its duty or its propriety. It is based upon an assumption which entitles it to no layor. It proceeds from a supposition that the majority will not deal justly by the cabinet—that it will resort to some deal justly by the cabinet—that it will resort to some hearing before the country upon its policy and measures, which its organs allege are yet to be declared. It implies, in truth, a want of integrity and honor on the ment. DARIS Cloaks, Sacks, and Shawls .-- We will open this

hearing before the country upon its policy and measures, which its organs allege are yet to be declared. It implies, in truth, a want of integrity and honor on the part of the majority. Coming to the ears of the majority, as it does, under such circumstances, this humble prayer of the eabinet does not recommend itself to favor.

But the cabinet does not recommend itself to favor. But the cabinet does not recommend itself to favor. But the cabinet does not recommend itself to favor. But the cabinet does not recommend itself to favor. But the cabinet does not recommend itself to favor. But the cabinet does not recommend the proper to the cabinet organ places its appeal upon another ground. It alleges that General Taylor, who occupies the presidential chair, was elected by and represents a majority of the American people, the refore, the House should give the cabinet, acting in his name, an opportunity to present their policy favorably to the country. But the organ forgot to state that of less than five of the sovereign States of this Union, and 200,090 of the voters, have with drawn their confidence and support from him, and left him and his administration is a weak and helpless miles and the proper in the people have withdrawn their confidence and support from him, and left him and his administration as to comple the people have withdrawn their confidence from General Taylor, because they have discovered that they want none of the policy or the measures of his cabinet. The expression of the people in favor of the definition of the proper in the HOUSE for Rent, and Furniture for Sale.—The three-story brick house occupied by the subscriber, on the sout aide of E street, between 5th and 6th, is for rent, and the furniture for sale. Apply on the premises to Dec 4—e012Hr POR Sale or Rent, the pleasantly located, convenien I and desirable premises, situated on New Jersey Avenue, betwee the residences of Thomas Blagden and Richard Barry, sequires owned and lately occupied by the subscriber. Inquire of Richard Barry, each Dec. 2—codSt\* SPLENDID Dress Silks, Velvets, Cashmeres, and PNVELOPES.—W. FISCHER, importer of stationery, has redefinity received from Paris, direct from the celebrated manufact.

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The property of the celebrated from the cel POR SALE.—Pews Nos. 85 and 104, St. John's Church, Wash, Ington, Rev. Smith Pyne, D. D., Rector. They will be sold at a reduced price, and, being on a line, can readily be turned into one for the accommodation of a large family. Apply to Capt. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General's Office.

Dec 6—ecst PANCY DRY GOODS.—WM. P. POUDER, Pennsylvania avenue, (up stairs,) next door to Clagett & Co., will have open and ready for examination on Monday next, December 3, an extensive assortment of fancy dry goods, embracing dress silks, party dresses, laces, embroideries, nerinos, cashmeres, mousselin de laines, craps shawis, caps, flowers, and ribands.

Also, velvet cloaks, mantillas, and sacks, with a great variety of other goods in the line.

Nov. 29—6teod\*

lation was adopted for the appointment of a select com-mittee of thirteen to inquire into the expediency of report ing a bill calling a convention for the revision of the con-

Delay of Business in the Office of the Attorney Genera We hear frequent complaints on the part of the public of the delay of business in the office of the Attorney General; and, judging from the information which we have received, we believe we are justified in saying, that under no former administration has the business of this office been permitted to get so far in arrear. We know of cases, involving individual rights, that have been pending more than six months in the Attorney General's

office, and still remain untouched. We know not the cause of these delays; but it has been suggested to us that they are occasioned by the vast amount of questions referred to the Attorney General from the other departments of the government. The inquiries from the Secretaries are unprecedented in number, we learn, and indicate that there is not a single head of department, from Mr. Clayton down, who seems to have any confidence in his own capacity or judgment. These things ought not to be so. They are discreditable o the cabinet, and result in great injury to individuals. We presume Mr. Johnson does all in his power to pre-

vent this accumulation of business in his office; but it is not possible for any man to prevent it. We believe he is on able lawyer and an industrious man, and that the fault lies not with him. Yet we think Congress should look into this matter; and if the absolute necessities of the government require it, let the force and efficiency of the office be increased. But if the delays actually result from the incapacity of the heads of departments, thus precluding the possibility of their understanding the laws which prescribe their respective duties, let the country wait and bear the evil until a new administration, composed of competent men, shall be installed in power in 1852. We say to the people who suffer from these delays, be patient; relief will ultimately come. The country is now suffering a little penance for listening a second time to the false pretences and humbuggery of federalism, which will in due time be over. We can only repeat, be patient until then.

We copy the following very well-written sketch of the

opening and the proceedings of the present Congress from the New Orleans Crescent of the 3d instant, which reached us by Monday's southern mail. We have not at this moment any space or any time for an analytical review of its various positions. Though in many respects it may be just, yet we cannot vouch for all its statements and predictions. So far as the drama has proceeded, the "Crescent" has proved a true prophet. There has been a protracted struggle for the organization of Representatives. Did the opposition then, although of the House. It is now certain, also, that no message but a bare majority of the House, concede to Mr. Polk's has been sent in during the first week, nor has any Speak administration a Speaker, and the appointment of the er been elected; and what is more, no one undertakes to

The free-soilers may affect more or less the election of a Speaker, though it is not within the bounds of calcuistration must come before the House? Not by any lation that a democratic free-soiler can be elected to the means. All the leading standing committees of the last chair. When we said, on Saturday last, that the demo-House of Representatives were composed of major- crats had the power to elect, and ought to exert it, we ities opposed to the administration. Such was the polit- meant it in the sense in which the Crescent now expresses it. We have always conveyed the same idea, when we have stated, before Congress assembled, and when all the democratic press have estimated in like manner, that there was a democratic majority in the hostile to the then existing administration and its policy. House-or, as we expressed the same position on Friday

The ballotings of the last four days show that the opposition, including all the elements opposed to the administra-tion, have a decided majority in the House. Under such circumstances, should they not prevent the election of a federal Speaker! If they should not, we are confident the event will excite surprise and regret among that portion of the American people opposed to the administration.

And this estimate was confirmed by the fact that two or three of the whig members were absent from the House. But though there is nominally a majority in the House, it remains to be seen whether it is an available, practical majority. The four ballots of Monday are contributing to shake this conviction. As to the whigs, we repeat that they may continue to obey the lash of the Republic, and to follow blindfold its mandates; but the country will also pass judgment on their conduct We repeat what we said on Friday:

It is factious and revolutionary, and should be repelled with indignation even by the adherents of the administra-tion to whom it [the language of the Republic] is so insult-ingly addressed. But does not the cabinet desire any organization of the

If the administration were not so positively weak and impotent, such a request, under such circumstances, would be deemed impertinent and arrogant in the extreme, and deserve pointed rebuke. But its imbecility and weakness shield it from censure for acts which, in a cabinet of more respectable capacity and potency, might properly be deemed worthy of notice and animadversion.

We can hardly suppose, however, that this humble worth of the least of the first candidate, even at the hazard of preventing an organization of the House for weeks, and perhaps for months?

There are distracting questions in prospect, and all the courage and wisdom of Congress will be taxed to bring them to a peaceful solution. But there are other grave subjects upon which in ordinary times there would be a great diversity of sentiment, and exciting debates, but which, amidst